PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum :—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 91

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion
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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1s. *in advance*.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Printing .....Ditto ..... Ditto..... .... „ 3
Gentlemen's.....Ditto..... Ditto..... „ 1½
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions... ....Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Reremement..... ..... Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I... ....Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so ; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the BANK OF BOMBAY will be held in the Bank's Office in the Fort, on Thursday the 14th Instant, at Eleven o'clock A. M., when the Directors purpose to submit the result of their application to Government for the Establishment of a BRANCH BANK AT CALCUTTA, and to take the sense of the Shareholders as to further proceedings with reference thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Office of the Bank of Bombay,
Fort, 5th October 1841.

UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

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George Fife Angas, Esq.	Benjamin E. Lindo Esq.
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John William Buckle, Esq.	Christopher Rawson, Esq, Halifax.
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Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Hailifax. Mills, and

Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.

Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq

Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at.

Sydney.	Launcesnto,
Bathurst.	and
Hobart Town,	Melbourne Port Phillip

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board.
SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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Earl of Courtown	Lord Viscont Falkland.
Earl Levon and Melville.	Lord Elphinstone.
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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy ; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family ; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium ; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out m various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age	Without Profits		With Profits		£2 2 11 £ cent.
25	1 18 5		2 3 10	.. ..	2 8 2 do.
40	.. ..		2 19 1	.. ..	3 3 4 do.
50	.. ..		4 9 8	.. ..	4 14 5 do.
60	.. ..		6 15 3	.. ..	6 17 9 do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.
Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard street

PHYSICIAN.

John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS.

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ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured befor attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock ; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th ; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement ; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality :

RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st Cabin		2nd Cabin.	
England and Alexandria.	£ 45 „ „		£ 30 „ „	
England and Malta.....	„ 33 „ „		„ 22 10 „	
England and Gibraltar..	„ 20 „ „		„ 14 „ „	
Alexandria and Malta...	„ 12 „ „		„ 8 „ „	
Malta and Gibraltar.....	„ 13 „ „		„ 8 10 „	
Malta and Corfu.....	„ 7 „ „		„ 4 10 „	

B. M. WILLCOX...
A. ANDERSON.....
F. CARLETON.....
} Managing Directors.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835
2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

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John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P.	Charles Morris, Esq.
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Sir George Carrolt, Alderman.	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street ; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,
THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE
AND
Commercial Maritime Journal
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE
EDITED BY
R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London ; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

No Semaphore Intelligence.

On account of the unsettled state of the atmosphere, there was no communication by Semaphore yesterday.—Englishman, Oct. 1.

Departure of R. Sir Arbuthnot.

A letter from Cawnpore dated 23d ultimo, entions that Sir Robert Arbuthnot left the station on the previous night, after staying about eight days at Sir Joseph Thackwell's and seeing all the troops. The 66th N. I. were preparing to leave Cawnpore, They will march thence on the 20th instant.—Ibid.

Reform the Post Office.

To the varios illustrations which we have had the pleasure of laying before our readers, of the excellent working of the Bombay dawk, we have now to add one which will fill them with a joy and admiration only exceeded by that which they experienced when it was lately announced that 1700 Calcutta letters and upwards had been left behind when the September mail went away from Bombay.

Be it known then, to all anxious correspondents, that several boxes dispatched hence for Bombay on the 16th instant, 'the latest safe day' have returned to Calcutta, and the letters contained in them may be had, we believe, on application to the Post Master General!!

We understand that this most capital joke may be thus explained.

About one hundred miles on the other side of Midnapore, Hurree D ss and Gopall, carrying sundry boxes or wallets laden with the letters of the people of Calcutta, fell in with Maddo Doss and Peeroo, who were engaged in the responsible duty of bringing on certain packages of letters, &c. from our loving friends in England, &c. After the usual salutations, the friends put down their loads, shook hands, drank water, exchanged paun leaf, and sat down to take a pull at the hubble bubble before they formally exchanged wallets. 'Arree' says Muddoo, 'but those English people getting too much fond to write letter than before—Every time wallets more heavier'—Baba' —answer Gopall—'this not true word. Post Master make all same weight. But more many box come. Now Feringee logue get too much China kubber from Elliot saheb for seud England.' 'What for they write Elliot business now?' joins in Peeroo. That man is estupid. He spoil company Opium business'—'Apropos of opium,' says Muddoo 'I'll trouble you for the googery.' In this sort of chat, relieved by the hearty meals and long snoozes peculiar to runners and express, our friends whiled away as much time as the fear of the dawk Moonshee allowed. Then they rose, and stretched their arms, and washed, and prepared for a start after their usually energetic fashion. But behold a most remarkable ghool mahl amongst the wallets and boxes! They had all been placed together, after the manner of a halted caravan, and the packets from Bombay had got so beautifully intermixed with the packets from, Calcutta, that the combined talents of the whole enlightened coterie of bearers was insufficient to enable them to make a judicious separation. In this dilemma, Muddoojee suggested that the odds were of no consequence as long as you were happy—and Peeroo wisely remarked that if by chance they took back any of the packets which they had brought on, it would only be giving the writers of the letters a capital opportunity of revising their productions and revoking many a a rash missive, or injudicions commission, or precipitate love letter. Whereupon each man took up a couple of banghy walle, and they all turned their backs on each other, the one party to convey to the Post Master of Bombay some of the articles he had sent on—the others to delight Calcutta with their new and falicitous illustration of the state of the dawk in the Midnapore line.—Ibid.

Reform the Post-Office.

We, in common with our cotemporaries, have often inveighed bitterly enough against the mismanagement of the dâk between this and Bombay. The most unreasonable delays are perpetually taking place and now we have a novel mode introduced of lengthening the distance between this and the sister Presidency. We have just heard that the dâk for Bombay of the 16th September has been returned somewhere about midway from Calcutta, and that the Bombay Letters and Papers have also gone back to the place from whence they came! We shall not regret this, if it induces our rulers to deem Post Office affairs worth a thought.—*Star, Oct.* 1.

Death from the Bite of a Snake.

Our readers may perhaps not be aware that Hindoos retain a reverence for that species of snake, known as the *cobra de capella*: a case last Tuesday occurred at a place to the north of Sulkeahl which strongly exemplifies the superstition which still pervades the lower class of natives. A Hindoo named Issurchunder Ghose, engaged in the timber trade was proceeding by a bye path, through a jungle behind his house, when he discovered a snake which proved a *co bra de capella*, creeping close before him and suddenly the noxious reptile flew at him; fortunately the man had a stick, with which he succeeded in keeping his opponent at bay, and ultimately killed it as he thought. As is the usual custom with Hindoos, he took the snake to the river side for cremation. He placed it upon a pile of wood, and after placing a quantity of fire under it, the snake aroused by the warmth of the fire suddenly turned round and bit him on the finger. The man knowing the fatal effects of the bite of a snake of this description, immediately proceeded home and sent for his Cobeeraj (doctor). Every remedy available was resorted to, but without success, and the man expired in the course of an hour and a half.—*Ibid.*

Manifest Popularity.

Two of our contemporaries, and most of the mercantile community have, we find, been much amused by the introduction into the Nothumberland's Import Manifest of 'two actresses' consigned to the Manager of the Theatre. The joke is not a bad one, though quite unintentonally introduced by the original perpetrator, and we are glad to say that has afforded as much amusement to the 'good's so uncerimoniously manifested as to the consignee himsef. It were to be wished that, in the present state of commercial affairs, all other consignmenst promised as well to the importers. The Banks would not then be called upon so frequently to make advances on deposits of unsaleable wares.

The Hurkaru in treating of the arrival of the ladies looks forward with exultation to the performance of Shakspeare's plays at our theatre, pathetically remarking that 'the image of Shakspeare above the Proscenium wears a very wry face because it has had to look upon 'silly farces.' We join our contemporary in hoping that efforts will be made to put Shakspeare upon the boards in becoming style during the ensuing season, but we must take leave at the same time to remind him that he is himself enacting a very 'silly farce' in decrying what it is quite evident he has never been at the trouble to see. If he had condescended, in the proper fulfilment of his duty to the public, to witness the farces and comedietitas which have drawn hundreds to the Sans Souci during the last three months and sent them away laugcing, he would have discovered that Shakspeare's pear's image is not to be seen over the Proscineum, nor has it been there since June last. Our brother will pardon our saying that he cuts rather awkard figure when he vapours about performances which he has not witnessed, and calls for representations which he must know are, generally speaking, as incompatible with strength of the Calcutta corps, as they were, with, the combined powers of the Haymarket and the Olympic, even with Vestris, Farren, Liston, Mrs. Glover and others to the fore. His strictures are componded of the uncharitable and the absurd, and it is really difficult to say which quality predominates.—*Englishman, Sept.* 30,

Ceylon.

Execution for Murder.

We understand that one of the prisoners who had been convicted of murder during the last Sessions at Kandy was to have been executed this morning at Matelle.—*Herald, Oct.* 1.

Mr. Woodhouse's Successor.

Several reports are in circulation as to the probable successor of Mr. Woodhouse. The greater number of persons have fixed on Mr. Whiting, and we do him no wrong in saying that he will fill the office of Agent much more creditably than that of District Judge. He has been frequently herd to say that he does not profess to understand any thing of Law, he cannot therefore be desirous of continuing to administer that which he does not comprehend; nor will the government, we feel assured, lose the opportunity which it now has, of appointing a fit judge to the North Court.—We do not know what is to become of Mr. John Staples or whether he is actually provided for, as he undoubtedly thought to be by the very first opportunity. in fact he is no longer a Deputy Queen's advocate. His being at this moment on the Southern Circuit proves that he stills retains such an office.—*Ibid.*

Oaths of Office.

Legislative Council.—The Council assemble at the regular hour on Wednesday. The newly appointed Collector of Customs, F. Saunders Esq. was sworn in and took his seat. F. J. Templer Esq. was again sworn in, in consequence of his new appointment as Treasurer and Commissioner of stamps.

The Post Office ordinance afterwards passed the first reading and was also read in Committee without discussion.

The discussion of the Estimates having been fixed for Thursday next the Council adjourned.—Ibid.

Reform the Post Office.

Several Coast Mails are due up to the hour of our going to press—the latest dates are Calcutta 8th, Bombay 9th and Madras 18th September. Only a few English papers received during the last week from Bombay, is all that has as yet reached Colombo of the August mail.

☞ Our Ceylon brethren appear to be in a corner of the world where news is better for being stale.

Ed. Bom. Gaz.

Monstrocity

Yesterday the whole town of Colombo was moved as it were at the reports which, faster than lightning, were flying from street to street and from house to house relative to the arrival of a few persons from Galle with the "monstrous child lately born at that place," to which we alluded in a late number. "Monster!" was the cry which was heard in every direction. The natives appeared to have taken great concern. The general topic of conversation among all classes of the community is said to no [be other than that of this "wonderful work of nature." The child was born on the 23d of August, and contrary to expectation it continues in the enjoyment of apparently good health. The formation or the organization of this infant's body is certainly very curious. If any one is desirous to know the construction of its different parts, we would say "just fancy that 2 children have been deprived of their legs and the abdomen up to the stomach, and then joined together; in addition to this fancy that there are two legs on a side, and a hollow on the other" this is the whole wonderful work! But it is to be observed thrt the navel is placed cross ways on the side on which the legs appear to be; end that only one leg is moved by each child. The hands and the fingers together with the toes and calves are perfectly well made.Ibid—

China

The Water Witch.

The Shipping Report of this morning announces the arrival of the *Water Witch* from China. The following Bankshall report embraces all the news, she has brought up to this moment. We may add what we have gathered from another source, that Opium (Patna) was selling at 420 dollars per chest.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Water Witch, from Singapore.—Captain Mackintosh, A. D. C.;—Monteith, Esq., Merchant; Captain Porter, Country Service.

Per Ship Futtay Rohoman, from Cochin.—Richard Harris 3d Mate; David Knox, Carpenter, and six Seamen, late of the Whaler-Bark Risk of London, Captain Remix, wrecked on the Maldives (Swardives) on the 2d February 1841. The Captain and remainder of the survivors proceeded to Point de Galle in a Native Vessel.

REMARKS.

Per *Water Witch.*—Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliott in the Steamer *Atalanta* arrived at Singapore on the 3d Sept. on their way to Bombay. Sir H. Pottinger had arrived in China and the squadron under Sir W. Parker had sailed to the northward about the 23d August being the day before the *Atalanta* left Macao.

The *Water Witch* signalized H. M. S. *Nimrod*, off Cape Ricardo on the 10th instant, also the Ships *Cowasjee Family* and *Samuel Winter* in the Straits of Malacca.—*Englishman Extra, September* 30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At Deesa on Saturday the 2nd instant of Bilious fever, Mr. F. Tant, Riding Master 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), sincerely regreted by all his friends and acquaintances

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lt. Barrow..... 19th Regiment N. I. from Tannah.
,, Boyne..... 4th do. from Poonah.
Lt. Col. Carruthen C. B. Queens..... from do.
Br. Capt. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt.... from do.
Lt. J. Woollcombe, ...Artillery from England.
Lt. J. G. Petne, ...Artillery from do.
Major M. G. White, 66th Bengal Infantry.... do.
,, R. H. Gall, 14th Lt. Dragoon's..... do.
Br. Capt. W. B. Hibbert, 2d E. L. I. from Poonah.
2 Lt. J. C. Smith, ...Artillery from England.
2 Lt. W. Davidson, Artillery..... do.
1 Lt. B. H. Baldiwin.....Bengal Artillery do.
Bt. Captain H. Marshall 42 Rt. Madras Army from Europe.
Lt. A. Tod.....42 R. M. N. I..... do.
Lt. Dennis.....5 N. I.....from Poonah.
Lt. A. Russell Madras Army 41 Regt. N. I. from England.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign H. F. Davies.....6th....to Scinde.
Lt. H. W. Prescott.....1st Granadiers to do.
Asst. Surgeon R. Baxter.....1st Troop H. B. to do.
Lt. Col. J. Dickinson.....Engineers to Khandalla.
Lt. W. G. C. Hughes....4th Rt. R. C. to Mahableshwur.
Ensign G. Mayor.....25th Rt. N. I. to Scinde.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Aden	Oct 2	China	Aug. 24
Agra	Sept. 30	Delhi	Sept. 29
Alexandria	Sept. 18	France	Sept. 8
Australia.		Herat	11
Adelaide	June 29	Lahore	Aug. 30
Sydney	July 17	London	Sept. 6
Port Phillip	June 21	Madras	Oct. 2
Burmah.		Manilla	July 12
Moulmein	Aug. 25	Mauritius	Aug. 5
Rangoon	Aug. 7	Nepaul	Sept. 20
Cabool	Sept 23	Penang	Aug. 27
Cairo	Sept. 24	Persian Gulph	,, 11
Calcutta	Oct. 1	Quetta	Sept. 19
Candahar	,, 6	Scinde	,, 26
Ceylon	Oct. 5	Singapore	Sept. 18

To Correspondents.

X. Y. Z. is under consideration——other communications will always be acceptable.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 13, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 1st instant, Ceylon to the 1st and Madras to the 2nd instant.

We have received a letter from Landour from which we learn that the Deputy Governor of Agra was expected on the hills on the 3rd instant.—The house was ready for his reception, and part of his suite had arrived at the date of our correspondent's letter.

We are happy to have it in our power to ongratulate the Post office authorities on the manifest improvement in the despatch of business on the arrival of the overland mail. The Post Master General should not neglect to make an arrangement with the authorities to have the packets delivered from the Steamers through some other channel than the steps, which form the only way of ingress and egress to the vessel. Notwithstanding this hindrance, the cases were Promptly on shore, and the Presidency letters and Newspapers quickly delivered,—thanks to our animadversions.

We have just received the following from the Postmaster-General:—

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Post Office Packst for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Hon'ble Company's Steamer Indus, will be closed at 6 o'clock, P. M.

J. A. SHAW,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
13th October 1841.

The overland mail of the 6th September has brought some intelligence, we cannot say satisfactory, of the state of Politics and parties in the United Kingdom.

Amongst the interesting events which have occurred of course the change of ministry is most important. Sir R. Peel was summonsed to Windsor on the 31st and received, during an interview of eight minutes, Her Majesty's commands to form a Cabinet. On Monday Sir Robert submitted his list of appointments for the Royal approval, on Friday the Queen held a court at Claremont when the several members of the late administration resigned their seals, and the new ministers took the customary oaths and kissed hands on their appointments, Her Majesty afterwards held a privy council and a dejeuné was served to the noblemen and gentlemen attending the council. On the evening of the departure of the mail the new writs were te be moved for and these would be issued on wednesday. The first cabinet council was held on saturday. Our readers will perceive by our list of the ministry the Duke of Wellington is to be the leader of the House of Lords but does not hold any office. On the morning of the 6th it was said, The Marchioness of Abercorn would be mistress of the robes, the Duchess of Buccleugh having declined the appointment. London was happy in the encreased bustle and business which prevailed, a pleasing change from the late flatness and depression which from various causes was severely felt; one of these causes was the unexpected failures of some publishers and fears for the stability of others which the recent impetus may overcome.

We subjoin a list of ministers appointed up to the hour of the departure of the mail.

First Lord of the Treasury. Sir R. Peel, Bart.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord president of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.
Lord privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.
Secretary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State (Foreign Department)—The Earl of Aberdeen. Secretary of State (Colonial Department) Lord Stanley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburan. First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control. Lord Ellenborough.
Paymaster of the Forces. The Right Hon. sir Edward Knatchbull. President of the Board of Trade. The Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Harddinge.
The Duke of Wellington, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl De Grey.
Chief Secretary for Ireland. Lord Eliot.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Viscount Canning.
First Commissioner of Land and Revenue. The Earl of Lincoln. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Granville Somerset. Master of the Horse. The Earl of Jersey.
Lord Chamberlain. The Duke of Rutland.
Lord Steward. The Earl of Liverpool.
Vice-Chamberlain. Lord Ernest Bruce.
Lords in Waiting. The Earl of Moreton, Viscount Powerscourt, and Lord Sydney,
Secretary to the Board of Admiralty. The Hom Sidney Herbert. Vice-president of the Board of Trade. Er. M. Gladstone.
Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Grooms in Waiting. Captain Meynell and Mr. Gore (son of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M. P.)
It is understood that an offer of a seat at the Board of Admiralty has been made to Vice-Admiral Sir William Gage, and that the Hon. Henry Corry will probably take his seat there also.
The arrangements which relate to the Treasury and Board of Ordnance are not yet fully completed.

How long the new ministry will continue is at present a matter of speculation. The difficulties of 1835 will not be forgotten by the Conservatives who are now glorying in their envied triumph.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

During the formation of the ministry Her Majesty retired to Claremont. While at Windsor the delightful weather afforded Her Majesty the welcome opportunity of renewing her favorite walks and rides in the neighbourhood, on the 14th, Her Majesty and suite proceeded to Virginia Waters, to witness the hunting of the Prince Albert's beagles. The Royal party were in full enjoyment of the sport when the tuneful voices of the pack caused one of the Ponies in the phaeton, containing Lord Erroll, Lady Hay, and Miss Cavendish, to rear, throwing its rider and kicking him severely on the head. The leaders then under no control, darted sharply round and rushed down to the lake. The Earl of Erroll, Prince Albert, and Lord Alfred Paget, by great exertion succeeded in rescuing the ladies from their perilous situation. Her Majesty who was in a state of the greatest alarm for the safety of the party descended from her carriage and expressed great commisseration for the unfortunate Postilion, who was lying on the ground insensible. Her Majesty caused him to be removed to the Royal mews at Windsor.

The Queen Dowager is on a visit to Her Majesty and gave another instance of her munificence in settling an hundred a year and a residence in Bushy Park on the widow of one of Her Majesty's deceased pages.

The new moon, on the 16th introduced a favorable change in the weather, after six weeks of gloom, an other week like the last that the country has been cheered with, will make the harvest general. The rise in the price of grain has been arrested by the change in the weather.

It is gratifying to find that the admirers of the late talented Artist Sir David Wilkie met on the 21st under the presidency of Sir Robert Peel. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord John Russell, and many distinguished noblemen, claimed it as an honor to have been acquainted with Wilkie, and that a permanent and characteristic testimonial of his worth as a man and his excellence as a British artist should be erected in the National Gallery. The subscription amounted to one thousand pounds.

Theodore Hook died on the 24th, eminent as a wit and novelist, a decided saterist, quick and eager to point out the follies of human nature. Those who have had the good fortune to be in his company will long remember the vivacity of his manners and the arch twinkle of his eye when relating a droll storey, and the heartiness with which he enjoyed the wit and good humour of others.

A novel match at cricket between the one arm and one leg pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea came off by the permission of the Governors, and excited much interest, and much murth from the various bulls which occurred during the play. The best of feeling and good fellowship pervaded both parties throughout the

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match, which was won by the Greenwich Lads. The Duke of Wellington has become very popular, especially among the Ladies, and his property has encreased in value amazingly, his graces umbrella sold for 20 guineas. The Great Capt. not exempt from a very common frailty, left it behind at a Fancy Ball, this being observed by a lady, it was immediately put up for sale, greatly to the amusement of the Duke, who had returned, and good humouredly said he would furnish any number at the same price for the benefit of the society.

Prince Albert's birth day was celebrated with great rejoicings at Windsor, the72 Highlanders were reviewed in the Home Park, nearly all the houses in Kensington were illuminated.

Martinugi or the Patriot from the Pen of Mr. George Stephens has been selected to decide whether a play that had been adjudged unactable by the census and managers of the Theatres Royal, may not be calculated to attract an audience and stand upon the base of its own native excellence. The English Opera House is the platform upon which the trial of strength has had issue. The house was very full and the play was encouraged with marked applause.

The subscription of the Italian Opera closed on Tuesday night, when the Opera of Norma was performed, in which Grisi and Mario appeared for the last time this season, the Opera went off with great applause, and after the fall of the curtain, Grisi Mario and Laluche, made their appearance in answer to the acclamations of a crowded audience, the front of the house was illuminated with the letters D. K. and a crown in commemoration of the Dutches of Kent's birth day. The company are now on a tour through the provinces. Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, and other provincial capitals have thus been favored with an opportunity of indulging in the fashionable enjoyment of listening to foreign dramatic music of which they understand nothing, but from which they would not dare withold their admiration.

The McLeod quarrel with the United States, remains unsettled, but very few people apprehend active hostilities between the countries.

The failure of the Budget—the consequent introduction of the corn-law question—the result of the elections—so unfavourable to Ministers—the vote of want of confidence—the majorities in favour of the opposition in both houses on the Amendment to the Address—in the Lords 168—in the Commons 91 all tended to force the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry. But all this, together with the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Alexandria, Sept. 17th 1841.

In passing from the last communication of Intelligence which may be considered as formerly terminating the Turco-Egyptian Question, one observes in this place an intense feeling on the subject of Mehemet Ali's performing his engagements with the Porte, so that since the arrival of the Consuls of the Great Powers, there is a close observance of every step they take in their respective audiences with his Highness. As so little time has elapsed since the arrival of the consuls in Egypt, it is impossible to form a correct judgment of the policy which will be pursued by them, however one cannot help thinking that they have been absent now eleven months from their respective functions and during which time they have had a very favorable opportunity of seeing the manœuvres of Mehemet Ali, that we think we have a right to expect such a course to be taken as will ensure the performance of the Hattie Scherif and the placing of Egypt on a more solid as well as on a more favorable foundation. Having previously announced the arrival of the Consuls, we shall before entering into the details of their Installation into office just inform you that the Overland Mail arrived at Alexandria from Suez on the Morning of the 20th Ulto. On the same day, took place the official recognixance of H. B. M Consul Genl. Colonel Barne by his Highness, the Pasha. of Egypt, accompanied with all the pomp and ceremony as is common on the reception of a new consul, but what seemed to add to the spectacle was the presence of the Commandants of the *Rodney and Calcutta* and "*Inconstant*," the last having arrived the Evening before from Syria, along with some of their staff. The Pasha sent, early in the morning to the Consul's House, a company of his best troops and several *Cawass* officers accompanied by a band of music. To these one may add as forming the consul's retinue the whole of the subjects of her B. Majesty here. At nine A. M. the Consul, proceeded to the Palace and was received as is usual on such occasions and on his return the British flag was hoisted and saluted by the city forts with 21 guns. The presents which are made on reception of a New Consul by his Highness to the Consul, that is a horse, sword and Pelisse, were not given, as it is said, the Pasha was expecting them from Cairo, but they did not arrive in time. Before leaving this, we would observe that the Sardinian Consul had to wait 3 months before he received the usual presents made by the Pasha and it is said, that the Russian Consul is waiting the arrival of the said "cadeaux" and as soon as the viceroy is in the possession of the same his installation will take place. In the address made by the British Consul Genl. on the occasion was quite to the point, for he did not omit to inform his Highness, that his instructions from his Government were to see to the execution of the Treaty of Commerce and the abolition of Monopolies, that he, the said Consul, thought it was that in which His Highness was much interested, as it was that on which the prosperity of his country and happiness of his subjects were entirely based. His Highness, in reply to what had been stated by the British Consul, said that for some time back he had been and even now was much occupied with a new organization of the Country, and to carry into effect the abovementioned Treaty was a work of much time. As to ourselves, we are of opinion that it will be with great difficulty that this Government will be disposed to abandon its monopolies, and even if it should be forced to do it by the Great powers demanding the execution of the Firman, we view in the way so many obstacles, that after all, in fact, it will amount to a non-performance, for when the present position of Mehemet Ali Pasha's family and their adherents, is admitted in reference, to their being in the possession of almost half the Egyptian soil, this must always furnish the Pasha of Egypt with means by which he can evade almost every thing which may be done by the Great Powers for the exact performance of the Firman. We feel confident that Mehemet Ali will be watched very closely, and what can be easy to force the execution of the said Firman will not be wanting on the part of the said Powers. England will see to her interest here, which is a free trade, and all the more, as this is the great thorough fare to her vast possessions in India.

The restitution of the Syrians seems now to be what occpies much Mehemet Ali's attention, and for executing the order of the porte, the Egyptian Vessels are getting ready to take them. A few days ago Col. Napier made an application to accompany the said vessels himself, which has been acceded to by his Highness, so that, after the return of H. B. M. vessel "*Rodney* and *Calcutta* from Syria, which left here on the 22nd Ulto. for the forementioned place, the Egyptian Vessels will be accompanied by the Rodney and Calcutta, which will terminate the mission of Col. Napier to Alexandria. The Egyptian Steamer "Nile," left here on the 23rd Ulto. for Constantinople, having on board, a Rhinoceros and some horses, &c. which are the presents that were made by Said Bey on behalf of his Father Mehemet Ali Pasha to the Sultan. It is said, that Said Bey is to return by the Steamer; after his arrival here, the Pasha will leave for Cairo. and will be followed there by the British Consul General, and in all probability by the other Consuls, which is usual when his Highness leaves for Cairo.

We learned by the news received by the Frigate "*Inconstant*" the arrival of which is already announced, that the country is in a most alarming state, as will appear from what we shall state. The druses of the Mountains that were at variance with the Marionite Christians have at length come to blows, which has occasioned much blood to be spilt on both sides, but until this moment we are not in possession of any information as to the result, but when the English Packet arrives we shall doubtless be able to give you ample details. The Mountaineers are almost in revolution and still continue to refuse paying any taxes whatever to the Turkish Government, which speaks volumes in favour of the imbcility of the administration at present in Syria, besides the great want of force in executing the existing laws of that province. The British Consul's janizary at Jerusalem has been wounded by the populace and in consequence of the Consul's not being able to obtain any satisfaction from the authorities, he has been obliged to leave his post and take up his quarters at Jaffa. On account of the Bedouin Arabs having seized the provisions, &c. intended for the Expedition on the Euphrates, we learn the two Steamers are in a very critical position, and to seek for a remedy to prevent a similar occurrence will be attended witd difficulty as the Turkish Government is without energy and force to appease the troubles which are fomenting in every part by intrigue. The Government of Syria consists of Pashas and deftarders a deftarder is a "book-keeper;" the office in that province is a Minister of Finance for a district. There are of course, besides these, Mutzilins (or Governors) over every towns. The two former have been supplied from Constantinople. The Governors of towns are partly former Governors, confirmed by the Sultan, and partly new men from Constantinople. The general character of the new Rulers is individual duplicity and venality, that of the Government feebleness, irresolution, inactivity, faithlesness and poverty. All over the country, access to Pashas, and a favourable decision by them, is obtainable by presents of money to them, and by that means only. If a poor fellow who has supplied the Government with stores gets an order on the local treasury, he must consent to allow the Defterder to retain a per centage, or delay after delay is made, amounting almost to a distinct refusal of payment. The Custom house officers may be (and are) bribed to allow goods to pass at lower rates than those in the tariff; and in some cases, without entering them at all in the Custom house books, the officers take their present, and the merchant takes them away without paying any duty. The Courts of the Cadi have become so dreadfully venal that decisions are openly bought, and no man who will not buy the judge's favor need go to his court. In cases when disputes have been carried to the Pachas by the British and other consuls, the most profligate violation of promises and rights is made without shame or fear. Thus one may say of Syria, in short all Government is removed from the country: but this state of things cannot last.

The French Govt. Steamer arrived here on the 24th Ulto. and brings us News from Constantinople down to the 17th.—We learn that Lord Ponsonby is making preparations for leaving that Capital, which, in all probability, is occasioned by the late change of the English ministry, however we do not conceive that this alteration will in any way affect the policy which will be pursued by great Britain as it concerns the East;—so that we look forwards to the great powers taking a deep interest in the execution of the Hattei Scherif by Mehemet Ali, and in tranquillizing those parts of the Ottoman Empire that are continually in a state of anarchy and disorder.—The more so we are disposed to believe it as the Porte has just now countermanded the order that had been given to Mehemet Ali to expedite some troops to the Hedjas for appeasing the disturbances of those parts; it is said, that this step has been taken in consequence of some observations made by England, showing that it was contrary to the treaty of the 15th. July, which has induced the Porte to repeal the former order.—This has chagrined much the Viceroy as he had, previous to the reception of it, prepared two Regiments that were on the eve of leaving Cairo for the Hedjas, besides it has in all probability set the "*old gentleman*" a thinking that the Sultan is withdrawing his benign auspices from him, which he had, for some months back, so strikingly manifested towards him.—However it does not appear that there is any dimunition of regard on the part of his Highness the Sultan towards his vassal the Viceroy of Egypt, as this said countermand can only be received as a proof of the willingness of the porte's yielding to the suggestions of the great powers, and of the said powers being determined to have an exact execution of the firman by Mehemet Ali.—at present it seems as if the sultan was disposed to do all in his power for the Viceroy and we may add that it is very clear that he has ingratiated the favor of a great part of the ministry.—To illustrate this we need only state that *Said Bey*, has been definitely appointed *Pacha* (General of a brigade) but his nomination has not been officially proclaimed as the S. Porte deemed it necessary before to refer the same to his father Mohemet Ali Pacha for his consent, which we are persuaded will meet his Highness's full approbation.—The Pacha is preparing to leave this city for Cairo and is only waiting the return of the Steamer "*Nile*, which will bring here Said Bey from Constantinople. His Highness has the intention of passing throu' a number of his villages on his way to Cairo, and it is said that he is about to make some arrangements to carry into effect free trade, which he has lately promised to the British consul Genl. Col. Barnet.—There has been a rumour for some time that the Turkish admiral Tahir Pacha will be appointed grand Vizier, but until now it has not been verified, and as we learn that he has just received orders from the porte to repair with his fleet, which is now at Candia, to *Tunis* on account of some troubles which the porte has with the Bey of that regency, therefore it looks rather dark as to his receiving the abovementioned appointment.—

A French squadron, consisting of 12 vessels of the Line one Frigate, one Corvette and one steamer, are cruisiug about in the mediterranean as the last Intelligenee we had was that it was at Algiers and was leaving for *Tunis*; besides this, we find that there are two other French vessels under the Command of M. Lasusse which lately arrived at Athens. On account of this, England is obliged to increase her vessels in the Mediterrnean as appears from the arrival of another British vessel "Thunderer" at Malta from Gibraltar, and it is said that several others are expected at Malta.

Colonel Napier and the British consul Genl, are watching the operations of the restitution of the Syrians by his Highness, who has begun to disband them from his regiments, and should think in a few days the whole affair will be terminated: the vessels "*Rodney*" & *Calcutta* are not yet arrived, but we expect them here in the course of a week or ten days.

We have previously furnished you with copies of addresses presented to his Highness Mehemet Ali from London and Liverpool, and now we have to announce that the Merchants of Alexandria have deemed it their duty to do likewise, a copy of which yon have along with the Viceroys answer: which shows that our merchants are alive to ingratiate themselves into favor with his Highness as well as those who reside in London and Liverpool—and it appears that Mehemet Ali as far as words go, will do all in his power to promote the interests of British Merchants residing in his dominions; but in looking back one may say "*Res non verba quaso.*"—

Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney we learn is at Corfu and has the intention of visiting the city of Atheus.—The Insurrection of the island of Candia does not seem to be entirely appeased and that there is a small number of Insurgents who are still attempting to incite another insurrection; it is very likely that their numbers will augment as we learn that there are several Greeks who are leaving their respective countries to join the insurgents of Candia and who are disposed to do all in their power to assist them in gaining what they call their freedom from the Turkish yoke: The committees, that are formed in different parts of Europe, in favour of the Greeks, are most likely to be the true cause of the appearance of another insurrection in that Island.

A dreadful fire broke out at Smyrna on the 29th of July which has destroyed more than a third of that great City, but it is not until now that we have been able to know the damage which this disaster has occasioned. You have as follows, a statement of the number of houses &c. which have been demolished.

Turkish Houses, inhabited by Turks	3050
Mosques	42
Turkish Schools	27
"*Caravan Serails*," or Inns for pilgrims & foreigners	15
Baths	7
"*Tekkie*" convents of Mahometans	5
Jewish Houses	1500
Synagogues	7
Greek Houses	157
Armenian do	17
Shops	2437
Total	7264

The loss is estimated to be £1.200,000 sterling. The Frank quarter has been preserved from this catastrophe notwithstanding commerce has suffered in consequence of its relation with Turks and Jews. Several Committees have been formed in different tows with the intention of affording some help to those who have been its victims. The sultan has himself given out of his private resources seven thousand dollars and has expedited by his government a great quantity of flour. It is said that more than 30.000 oauls are without a home an account of this conflagration.

August 30th.—The English Packet boat has not yet arrived from Beyrout as it has to wait there until the arrival of the Indian Mail, which is later this month than is ordinary, but there has just arrived at Alexandria the French Brig of War "*Bonquinvilte*" which left Beyrout on the 25th. Our correspondent informs us that the Mountaineers are always in a state of insurrection or perfect anarchy. There exists at all times between the Druses and Christians a great dissention on the subject of their chief the great Prince, the former wish the *Emir Suleman* instead of *Emir Cassim*. who governs at present and who sympathizes with the Maronites. It is pretended that the Turks sow the discord in order that they may have themselves a party. The mountaineers still refuse the taxes and Tribute claimed by the Porte. In the meantime the turkish Government continues to ask for the said imposts but obtains nothing from the towns of that province.

We learn that the austrian admiral, Bandiera, is arrived at Beyrout with two ships and went on the 29th to pay a visit to the Maronite patriarch at Gahir, the object of which was to pay to him the sum of about nine thousand dollars, this sum with what had been paid previously by the Austrian Court make the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the support of the poor Libaneese. It is thought by some that the object of the admirals trip to Syria is to facilitate the affairs of the Marionites which have been so difficult to arrainge with, however the general opinion is that it will never be terminated without coming to blows.

There are always at Beyrout two vessels and an English Steamer. From Aleppo we learn that the Navigation of the Euphrates has met with fresh obstacles on account of low water, which has occasioned the Steamers to run a ground, so that the Captains have been obliged to go ashore and form a camp on the Bank of the River, which they have fortified to defend themselves against the arabs. Their position is very critical, for they cannot receive any provisions on account of the arabs intercepting the whole of the roads. The anisis Arobs a few days ago stripped a caravan which carried some "*Groups*" and silk for the City of Aleppo. The English Major who was at Aleppo has left for Beyrans. Mr. Oliver Chapman of the Ship "*Roding*" was proceeding to Jerusalem accompanied by four of his colleagues. They had scarcely got beyond *Sidon* when Mr. O. C. received a stroke of the sun, his companion found him under a tree, very ill, complaining of thirst but in an hour he expired, and his body smelled to an inconceivable extent. Some changes have been made in the Consuls of Syria since our last. Mr. Werry of *Damascus* is now British Consul at Beyrout, and Mr. Moore who was formerly British Consul at Beyrout is now stationed at Alleppo as Consul. It is said that Archdacon Robinson, late of *Madras*, is to be the new protestant Bishop in the *Mediterean*ns with the title of Bishop of Valetta. Malta is to be the intended seat of the Bishopric.

To be continued tomorrow.

Latest European Intelligence

Yesterday afternoon the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Claremont Park. Between twelve and one o'clock the members of the late administration arrived at Claremont, and also the members of the new ministry, including Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buckingham. Earl De Grey, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Earl of Haddington, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Eliot, Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Granville Somerset, Earl of Lrncoln, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Ernest Bruce, and Sir George Clerk.

Lord Cottenham had an audience of the Queen, and resigned the Great Seal.

The Marquis of Normanby resigned his three seals of office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston resigned their official seals as two of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., resigned the seal of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and also the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Clarendon resigned the privy seal,

The Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring resigned his official seal as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Earl of Minto had an audience of the Queen.

The Earl of Erroll had an audience on resigning his office of Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.

The Earl of Belfast, Lord Foley, and Lord Marcus Hill had also audiences of her Majesty.

The above-named noblemen and gentlemen after their respective audiences, immediately took their departure from Claremont.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Granville Somerset, accompanied by Mr. Danverse, clerk of the Council of the Dutchy of Lancaster, took the oaths of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was presented by her Majesty with his seals of office.

The Earl of Liverpool kissed hands on his appointment. His lordship received from her Majesty his want of office, as Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.

The Earl of Jersey and Lord Ernest Bruce kissed hands on their appointment to her Majesty's household.

After giving these audiences, thn Queen queen quitted the yellow drawing-room, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, abd preceded by the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, wnd Lord Ernest Bruce, passed to the carridor, where a Privy Council was held shortly before two o'clock.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare Lord Wharncliffe Lord President of the Council, and his lordship took his place at the board.

The custodp of the Great Seal having been delivered to Lord Lyndeurst, his lordship was sworn in to office as Lord High Chancellor.

The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Liverpool, the Barl of Lincoln, Lord Ernest Bruce, Eliot, amd Mr. William Gladstone, having been appointed Privy Councillors, were sworn in of the Council, and took their seats at the board.

The Duke of Buckingham was sworn in Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley, were sworn in as her Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State.

The Earl of Ripon and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone were appointed President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Earl De Grey was declared by the Queen in Council Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. C. C. Greville was the clerk of the Council in waiting.

The Council broke up at a quarter past two o'clock

The Earl of Listowel was the lord in waiting, Lord Hill gold stick in waiting, General the Hon. Sir William Lumley groom in waiting, Colonel Wemyss equerry in waiting, and Colonel Wylce equerry to Prince Albert.

A *dejune* was served immediately after the Council.

The Duke of Wellington left Claremont at half-past two o'clock.

Sir Robert Peel and the noblemen and gentlemen attending the Council also took their departure for town before three o'clock.

The new ministers and officers of state appeared at her Majesty's Council yesterday in court costume, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park.

Long and Short Periods.

Since the time of Queen Anne there have been in this country three great mutations of party power, and three long periods—for we do not reckon the short administration which occasionally intervened—during which the principles of the two great factions in the state were continuously dominant.

In 1714, at the accession of the present royal family, the Whigs came into power, and found the nation encumbered with an annual charge of 3,357,358l. interest upon the national debt.

The Whig rule continued for forty-eight years; and when, in 1762, the Tories succeeded, they found that the annual public burden amounted to 4,860,821l.

The Tories continued, with short intervals, in power for sixty eight years; and when, in 1830, the Whigs returned, they found that the interest upon the national debt had increased to 29,118,858l.

Since then, with one short interruption, the Whigs have held the government for eleven years.

Upon their accession to office they found that the vast increase in the pecuniary burdens of the country was among the smallest of the evils under which it laboured. Commerce and agriculture were both sunk to the lowest ebb; starvation stalked abroad throughout the land; corruption, peculation, and fraud lurked in every department of the government; incendiary fires blazed mighty through the rural districts; and there was fierce bandiug of swart multitudes in every populous town. Every where symptoms of some terrible outburst were rife: society itself appeared in danger, and men's minds were fraught with fearful apprehensions of the future.

The Whigs had but one nostrum for the cure of this most threatening and unhealthy state, and that was their old party principle of giving the governed an influence over their government, of infusing a popular power into the action of the constitution. They came in upon the great principle of reform, and, after a struggle that shook the nation to its centre, they succeeded in infusing that principle into a substantial law.

Immediately this great remedy was applied the storm abated, and the waves receded; public confidence was restored, industry became again active, the national attention was again directed to its ordinary objects, and the Tory party, awakening from its stupor, and seeing the calm state of things, appeared to doubt the reality of the danger from which it had shrunk.

From this time it was a difficult task for the Whigs to act upon their principles. In times of great excitement, when men for public objects will disregard private interests, the Whigs are omnipotent; but when that excitement has subsided the opposition to them is doubled, and their support melts away into weakness. So long as the rich are able to influence the poor, there must be a continual steady trade wind in favour of Toryism, while nothing but a hurricane can serve the Whigs.

With these disadvantages they have effected much, and they have fruitlessly attempted more. They have abolished slavery throughout the whole extent of the British empire, and they have done all that the most unintermitting efforts could accomplish to abolish the slave trade throughout the world. That which Wilberforce only had put forth, and would have done if he could that which Pitt pretended to hope for, and could hare, done if he would, the Whigs have done. Our present Queen has never numbered a slave among her subjects.

The Whigs have attempted to cut down that monstrous abuse, the Irish church, to the standard of justice and common sense. In this they have failed, but they have in ecclesiastical matters effected one great good which will form a lasting item in the claims of the Whig party to the gratitude of their country. They have for ever abolished the odious impost of tithes. By this measure they have given peace to Ireland, prevented in that country many clerical massacres and peasant murders, and they have established in every rural parish in England a harmony of intercourse and an unity of interest between the pastor and his flock which was never known so long as the tithe claim existed to create discord between them.

In the law they have done much. It would lead us into an enumeration far too dry and technical for the columns of a newspaper even to allude to one-half of the changes which have been effected in this department of legislation since the year 1830. In the simplicity and brevity of pleadings, in the accelerated pace of a modern Chancery suit in the absence of those weakly wholesale stranglings which once made the top of Newgate-street a fearful spot to pass, in the present discouragement of frivolous suits for paltry purposes, and in the discontinuance of the barbarous custom of imprisonment for debt, we see the results of the influence of ten years of Whig policy upon our municipal law.

Much, certainly yet remans to be perfeeted. The Country Courts Bill, the Equity Bill, and a still larger measure for the correction of Chancery abuses, will now, doubtless, become law; they have been avowedly resisted only that the party resisting them might have the patronage of the offices which these reforms would create.

During these eleven years not one harbour of abuses has been left unvisited, and the Whigs have given evident proof that, if their power had been equal to their will, not one would have been left unpurged. That huge vegetating noxiousness, the system of Ecclesiastical Courts, which appears to have increased and ra-

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mified in silence, until at last there was hardly a village without some small fibre of the baneful weed—this huge noxiousness, we say, has been clipped—a very imperfect remedy, we admit, for an evil which should be grubbed up altogether, but still an operation in the right direction.

The poor are now no longer robbed by those to whom the trust of distributing charitable funds had been entrusted. Light and air have been let into the administration of corporate property, and the municipal corporations throughout the kingdom are now popular committees appointed by the burgesses, and not private knots of self-elected jobbers. This Municipal Corporation Act has done more to purify the country and raise the standard of public virtue than even the Reform Act itself. It has removed a nucleus of corruption from every town in the empire.

The new poor law is another change upon a great scale, and the produce of Whig principles and of Whig government. Idleness was preying upon industry, and even industry was debased to receive the wages of her labour as the dole of charity. The Whig statesmen stepped in with a sharp measure to restore indepens dence to the industrious and to coerce the idle into activity. The medicine was a pungent one, and the capricious multitude made wry faces at the draught, and dismissed the physician because it was unpalatable. Yet is there no measure which will do greater honour to the Whig majority of William and Victoria than this much-abused new poor law measure. The Whigs introduced it in order to raise the character and the moral condition of the people, the Tories will protect it because it has the incidental advantage of decreasing the burdens of the rich. This reform is sure to endure.

The Whig party, as Lord John Russell proudly and justly vaunted on Monday, came in to give effect to grand principles, and they did so. They have fallen in the attempt, to give those principles a still wider range of operation.

In the retrospective glance which we have cast over the last eleven years we have noted only those great features of the policy and legislation of this Whig majority which have altered the face of our social state, and will be seen as distinctly and appreciated more generally a hundred years hence than they are now. A volume of smaller, but many of them hardly less difficult or less beneficial, achievements must be passed unnoticed here, which might be paraded as the great honours of almost any former administration.

These are the works accomplished in eleven years by a governing party harassed at every step, deserted by some of its members at every moment of difficulty, labouring continually against the differing hostilities of those who opposed their progress altogether, and those who would have had them progress at a gallop. These are the doings of men who have been sneered at by all sections of their opponents as "the do-nothing Whigs." Let those who would judge of this party in office look at England and Ireland as England and Ireland were in 1830, and let them contrast their constitution, their laws, their state of being, their local government, then with what they are now. Let them remember that all these magnificent reforms have been perfected, in addition to the discharge of the functions of government, under times and circumstances of no ordinary difficulty; and let them pronounce whether they can point to any other similar portion of our history, and say when so much and such great benefits have been peaceably accomplished.

Let the Tories in their time of power only work as energetically, and do as much for the nation, as the Whigs have done during these eleven years, and we can promise them that their path will be smooth; and that, instead of receiving from the Whigs the opposition which these last have received from them, they will receive their generous assistance, and they will deserve and enjoy the gratitude of their country.—*Atlas*, Sept. 4.

French Safety Valves.

All the world knows that there is a great difference between the people of France and England—a difference of temperament and of social traits, as striking as the difference between their political systems. The people of England could quite as easyly, put up with the French system of government as with the French habits of living. The difference, no doubt, is a matter of use and constitution, and signifies little in the long run, since all systems must finally issue in practical effects, by which alone their utility or convenience can be tested. Yet it is, nevertheless, curious to observe by what strong artificial colours two races are opposed, who, by proximity of position, would seem to have been destined for a combination, if not for an indentity, of interests.

While we are absorbed at this moment by one topic, which, like the sun, drinks up the whole surface, the French are occupied from hour to hour with ten thousand fluctuating subjects. It is usual to refer this to a natural voltentility of character, but we suspect that the springs lie a little deep, and that the causes of French instability in the pursuit of newspaper themes, and questions for the cafe and the boulevard, must be sought elsewhere. With all its defects of machinery, and with all its wheel within wheels, the government of England secures to the people, in form and substance, the liberty of thought and expressions. In England men's rights are defined and secured—at least up to that shadowy boundary which seperates experience from speculation. But in France, with all its show and bravery of political freedom, the government is little short of absolutism, filtered through the cabinet, and then slightly diluted in the Chambers. Now, as in the one case the people realy enjoy enough of practical liberty to give them a direct interest in the progress of legislation, so in the other, shut out from any direct influence in the conduct of public affairs, they are thrown upon other means of indulging their ardour. Hence we find the people of France in a constant inquietude. Instead of having their entire energies drawn to a focus, and concentrated upon some great measure, they are frittered away in a multitude of vain, and often, for the moment, turbulent pursuits. The government appears to be well aware of the necessity of these vents of national feeling and to encourage them by every possible means. Madame LAFFARGE was a very useful person, as long as her attractions lasted; the fortifications of Paris were quite a boon to the administration; and GUIZOT's speech at Lisieux was a godsend of incalculable importance, at the critical moment when the bureaux of London were changing hands. It is through such vents the people of France are ruled. We have no need of such dangerous expedients in England. But the security of France depends wholly upon the skill with which her safety valves are worked and controlled.

When a people are substantially free they are independent of extraneous help for getting off the gas. It is sure to find its way through legitimate channels. But when, the machinery is delusive and insecure, it is needless to say how many punctures are necessary to carry away the cumbustible element.

M. Theirs threatens to occupy a space in the journals for the next few weeks very opportunely. He is making a sort of "progress" over the continent and wherever he goes he is announced in the journals, Charivaried in the streets. We wish he would come to England. We would furnish matters in two days that would fill a year's file of the National. The melo dramatic devices to which the ex-minister descends, or his flatterers for him are positively ludicrous. You are compelled to read these accounts at arm's length, with one hand on your aching side. When M. Thier was at Dresden, we are informed that he visited the tomb of FREDERIC the great, and says the private letter published in the newspapers after having been some time absorbed in meditation exclaimed, 'he was indeed a great man and a great King.'" Think of that! M. Thiers at the tomb of FREDERIC the great, exclaiming that he was a great King! Nor was this all. He was afterwards shown FREDERIC's portrait in wax, when he exclaimed that "he was the greatest of all Kings." A great King in stone, he is the greatest of all Kings in wax!

A saint in crape, but twice a saint in lawn!

It is a settled thing for all great men to visit the tomb of FREDERIC the great, and to meditate and exclaim something. Every body knows that NAPOLEON set the example, at a time when he was doing the greatest possible violence to FREDERIC the great's living representative. But it was a fine point for history, poetry, sculpture, and painting. NAPOLEON at the tomb of FREDERIC the great is an inexhaustible subject for artists. They have it in a thousand forms at Versailles and the Louvre; in pictures, medals, wainscoats, and ceilings. Tombs, NAPOLEONS, and FREDERIC dances before your eyes in these collections in such inextricable confusion that it is ten to one you fold your arms and scowl in your sleep, and fancy yourself NAPOLEON BONAPARTE looking into a dark niche.

But visiting tombs is a favourite of French enthusiasm. Last week the Duchess of LEUCHTENBERG visiting the tombs of NAPOLEON at the Invalide, where she remained on her knees for more than a quarter of an hour, and was for the whole time in tears. The sequel is remarkable. "After leaving the Invalides," continues the journalist, "her serene highness went to see the Artisian well at Grenelle." This is highly characteristic. A quater of an hour star'se and an Artisian well. Where her royal highness went afterwrads is not recorded; but it is not improbable she took an ice at TORTONI's or paid a visit to FRANCONI's stud in the Champs Elysees.

Whatever excuse there might be for exhibiting NAPOLEON at the tomb of FREDERIC the great, it is like a little piece of spite to put poor M. Thiers beside him. But, not content with displaying their hero in this very unfavourable aspect, they must needs bring him face to face with NAPOLEON himself, by way of completing the climax of the ridiculous. Immediately after showing him the wax portrait of FREDERIC, they showed him a relic of the Emperor's. The effect, as might be expected, was extraordinary. "On the hat," says the French jonrnal ist, "lost by NAPOLION at the Battle of Belle Alliance being shown to him, *he scrachee his ear, which is his custom when adything intercsts him.*" These are the very words of the private letter, and they are meant seriously into the bargain. M. THIERS scrached his ear when he saw NAPOLEON's hat.

The English reader will laugh at these absurdities: but he mnst remember they are real matters in France. These are the safety-valves that prevent explosions. The water-works at versailles—the street charlatant who swallows fire, and imitates the hotels importance of the English to the uprorious delight of his indiscriminateing audiance—the resistance to an ordinance in a burst of cigars, and a flourish of free citizens in a Marseillaise Hymn, occupy and divert the attention of the population quite as effectually as questions of permanent im ortance. Why should we object to this? There is health and safety in it—for us at least. How many campaigns and how much loss of blood and treasure have been averted from civilized Europe by the project of fortifying Paris, which, amidst smoke and brick dust will never be accomplished to the crack of doom—*Atlas, September* 4.

General Home Intelligence.

For the Week ending August 21st.

A CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE.—Among the wonders of this wonder-working age, we may mention a lighthouse of cast iron (!), which is now nearly completed in London, intended to be placed on a dangerous reef of rocks at Morant Point in the island of Jamaica. The lighthouse is 100 feet high, and 18¾ feet in diameter at the base.——On the 15th, by command of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the new entrance gates of the Great Park in the Regent's Park, (six in number) were thrown open to the public.——Dr. Arnold has been appointed to the professorship of Modern History at Oxford, in the place of Dr. Nares.——The contest at cricket between the one-armed pensioners of Greenwich, and the one-legged pensioners of Chelsea, came off on the 16th, in the presence of 2,000 persons, who were admitted at 6d. a-head into Hall's cricket ground. The average age of the Chelsea men was sixty-seven, and they marked seven in their first innings; that of the Greenwich men was fifty-four and they marked sixty-two, and at the close on the second day Greenwich marked 176 and Chelsea only nineteen. "The united service" sat down to bread and cheese and beer before play, and to quarters of lamb, beef, bread, beer, and a noggin to drink the Queen's health afterwards, and they carried off each, 10s. besides the sport.——It has been resolved to establish a post-office in every registrar's district which is at present without one, an arrangement under which, it is said, about 400 places, many of which are now ten and some even twenty miles from any post-office, will, for the first time, enjoy all the conveniencies of communication by post.——We can positively contradict the report, that Admiral Sir George Cockburn goes to the Mediterranean in command of the fleet in that sea. Nothing of the kind has yet been determined on. The officers named for the command, are Admirals Sir Philip Durham, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir William Gage.——*Accident at Virginia Water.*—Her Majesty left the Castle on the afternoon of the 13th in an open carriage and four, accompanied by the Duchess of Bedford and the Countess of Errol, rather earlier than usual, for the purpose of proceeding to the neighbourhood of Virginia Water to witness the hunting along the margin of the lake of Prince Albert's Liliputian pack of beagles. It appears that the dogs ran between the legs of the horses of the phaeton of the Earl of Errol; the leaders, from the fright, ran over the postilion; one of them then plunged into the lake, which is about fourteen feet deep. The horse, which had several times surk, was eventually got on shore, but not without some labor and trouble, in which Prince Albert took an active part.——Lately, the wife of Mr. Dupe, gunmaker, St. Aldate's of a daughter; the father will be ninety years of age at Christmas next, is now in good health and vigour, and has been a water drinker all his days. His wife is about half his age, and is also an original teetotaller.——The Crown has granted a pension of 100*l.* a year to the widow of Mr. James, the naval historian. The Lords of the Admiralty particularly Sir Charles Adam, strongly recommended Mrs. James's memorial to the Treasury.——COLLISION AT SEA.—On the morning of the 18th, the underwriters at Lloyd's received intelligence from their agents at Portsmouth of another dreadful collision in the channel, though happily unattended with loss of life, between two vessels, the *Vernon*, Captain Gimlet, bound for Calcutta, and the Norway barque *Olson*, master, Captain Matthieson, from Christiansand to Nantes. The unfortunate accident appears to have been caused entirely from not steering the course properly defined in the navigation rules laid down by the authorities of the Trinity Houses. The concussion was tremendous. The *Olsen*, being the lightest vessel, received the most injury. On the vessels being disengaged it was discovered that the *Olsen* was sinking. Fortunately Captain Mattieson and his crew got on board the *Vernon* immediately, and in a few minutes afterwards the *Olsen* went down head foremost in deep water. The *Vernon* being in a verg dangerous state, Captain Gimlet lost no time in making for Portsmouth, which he reached early on the following, day and landed the crew of the *Olsen* and his own passengers.——VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the North America and West Indian stations, left London early on the morning of the 20th, for Chatham, to hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the above station, on board the Pique, 36, preparatory to his immediate departure from England. The Illustrious, 72, now fitting out at Portsmouth to be the flag ship, will not be ready to go to sea for a couple of months. The unsatisfactory accounts received by the Great Western of affairs in the United States is stated to be the reason for Sir Charles hastening his departure.—The Judicial Privy Council gave Judgment on Monday in the long-contested suit respecting the will of James Wood; Lord Lyndhurst read the decision which reversed the Judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner in the Ecclesiastical Court, and admitted the validity of the will. Sir Matlew Wood's share of the property, it is said, will be between 300,000*l.* and 4[illegible],000*l.*——The Conference of Ministers of all denominations, on the Corn-laws, assembled in the Town Hall of Manchester, on the 17th, and formally commenced their proceedings. As many as 650 clegymen had announced their intention of being present at the Convention. It was stated, that out of 1,500, replies to the invitations which had been distributed among the clergy, only six were decidedly opposed to the objects of the meeting, an equal number expressed doubts upon the subject; whilst the vast remainder were decidedly favorable to those objects. The proceedings closed on the 27th, when Mr. G. Thompson delivered a vindictory address to the Ministers on the part on the Anti-Corn-law League.——At Croydon Assizes, on the 14th, Punter obtained a new verdict against Lord Grantley. At the same Assizes last year, Punter gained a verdict of 250*l.* damages for a trespass committed by Lord Grantley. Punter had been ejected from a cottage which he and his father had occupied for forty-eight years, without any rent having been demanded; Lord Grantley, after cutting down a tree in the cottage garden, and performing a few acts of ownership to set up a title, procured a warrant under the act for the recoverty of small tenements; the family were turned out, and the cottage was razed. Punter and his family spent three nights in the lane in which it stood. The new trial was granted on account of some informality in the first; but the Jury made Lord Grantley pay for his law, by returning a fresh verdict of 275*l.* damages. It is said, that, one of them observed that four per cent, was not too much to pay for keeping Punter without his money.

For the Week ending August 28th.

Theodore Hook died of bilious cholera on the 28th, at his cottage in Fultham, in his 56th or 57th year. He had been for years, if not from its commencement, editor of the John Bull. He is well known as the author of several entertaining novels.——New Impulsive Power.—The proprietor of the Gazette of the Bo ton Rouge, in Louisiana, has succeded is propelling vessels without the agency of fire. A company, which has obtained a knowledge of the method employed, in constructing a ship upon the principles discovered, as it is said, by Mons Langlume, but which proceeds rather on the experiments of Tillorier and of Farady, since the article used is carbonic acid gas, liquefied without a machine of compression. All the invention consists in two large gas producers, the same as Tillorier's which are supplied with carbonate of soda and sulphuric acid. Some drops of carbonic acid, produced and liquefied by this mixture, fall alternately before and behind the pistons, and as this gas has a presure of at least 93 atmospheres, it undergoes a considerable expansion, which gives impulsion to the machine. Instead of coubersome load of coals, a scorching fire, and ponderous machinery, a few tons of carbonate of soda and of acid will suffice to traverse the ocean and circumnavigate the globe in less than three months.——A Circular Order has just been issued by the Board of Admiralty, directing that all ships and vessels are in future to be fitted with wire-rope lightning-conductors, on Mr. Edey's plan, which will not cost one-twelth the expence of Snow Harri's On the special application of the Captain, the latter may be fitted, should their Lordships approve of it.——Fracas in Pall Mall. A personal collision took place on the 25th, in front of the United Service Club, between Mr. Sheppard and Captain Fitz Roy, the candidates at the election for the city of Durham. It appears that M. Sheppard, accompanied by two gentlemen, stopped before Captain Fitz Roy, and, shaking his whip over his head, stated that, although he would not strike him he must consider himself horsewhipped, upon which Mr. Fitz Roy struck Mr. Sheppard; a scuffle then ensued, which terminated by Cap-Fitz Roy knocking Mr. Sheppard down, who fell on his back on the pavement, when the bystanders interfered, and the parties were separated. Some matters connected with the Durham election are said to have been the cause of this unpleasant affair.

For the Week ending September 4th.

By a Treasury warrant, which was published in a supplement to the London Gazette of the 31st ult., the rate of the postage on all letters (not exceeding half an ence in weight) between any part of the United Kingdom and Bremen, is reduced to 5d. Another warrant settles the rate of postage to be taken in the colony of New Zealand, and certain ports in the West Indies and the nothern and eastern coasts of South America.——A splendidly carved table, and an unique model of the Regal George, made of portions of timbers recovered from the wreck, were this week presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle by Messrs. Emanuel, of Portsmouth.——There is no foundation for the report that Sir Troubridge is about to have the appointment of Governor of South Australia; but it is quite true that he is appointed to the *Formidable*, 84, now lying at Sheerness.——On the 1st, the Gresham committea accepted the tender of Mr. Thomas Jackson for the building of the Royal Exchange. 115,900*l.*, if completed with Portland stone, and 124,700*l.*, if with magnesian limestone. The work will be completed in 1844.

The long fasting that the British public have undergone for news from China has created a vitiated appetite. So voracious, indeed have some of these cormorants become, that on the 17th ult. they were induced, in their uncontro lable eagerness for Celestial pabulum, to gorge themselves with a supply of very unwholesome provant in the shape of a letter which some tea speculating caterer served up for their gullible consumption, purporting to have reached Bombay from Macao, *viâ* Madras *just* as the steamer was leaving, and bringing woful tidings, to the effect that the Emperor had ordered the total destruction of tea! This marvellous story was credited by many "who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy," and the anti-inebriating herb rose in price accordingly.

The report of the Law Commission to the Earl of Auckland on the sucject of slaverv in India has found its way into the papers at home, and has already excitedn considerable interest.

The Rev. Walter John Whiting, M. A., late of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has been appointed a chaplain of the Bengal Presidency.

Marine Department.

With reference to the notification of 18th August last, notice is hereby given, that the Steamer to Kurrachee will be dispatched on the *third*, instead of the *second* day, after the arrival of the Monthly Mail from England.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From.*	*To Sail.*
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez.	1st Nov.
Repulse	Forbes & Co.	London.	Despatch.
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London	Despatch.
Dorothy	David Sasson	London.	Despatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	Despatch.
Samuel	Skinner & co.	London.	20th inst.
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormusjee.	London	Despatch.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst.
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co	Liverpool	8th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst.
Athol	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	15th inst.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	20th inst.
Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th inst.
Cecilia	Forbes & Co.	France	Despatch,
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	China	5th inst.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & co.	China	3d inst.
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell.	Calcutta	5th inst.
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhicajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co.	P. Gulf.	Despatch.
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Augusta	C. Cowasjee& Co.		
Dinlins of Dartmouth	Dirom, carter & co.		
Reliance	Remington & Co.		
Ulverstone			
Bombay Castle			

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodenae, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena. Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth.

French—Man of War Favourite.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Re per		do.	
Anonyma		Shields	In August
*Ceylon		Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport		do.	
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	20th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	8th June
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	14th July
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	23d July
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	3d July
Abeona		do.	3d July
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	6th July.
*Thistle		do.	10th July.
*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	
Kilblains	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Calcutta	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND

MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The *Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle* will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum, or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payble in advance.

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